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The Pittsburgh Gazette.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

PITTSBURGH APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments for Allegheny County: JAMES LOWRY, JR., to be Surveyor of Customs, in place of CHARLES W. BACHELOR; SAMUEL MCKEEVY, to be United States Marshal of Western District, vice ALEXANDER MCDONALD; FERDINAND E. VOLZ, to be Collector of Twenty-Second District, vice WILLIAM LITTLE; A. G. LLOYD, to be Assessor of Twenty-Third District, vice SAMUEL MARKS; DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOT, Surgeon at Marine Hospital, vice DR. A. G. MCCANDLESS; WADE HAMPTON, Post Master, vice S. F. VON BONHORST.

—————

PENNIMAN, having accomplished his appointment as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, has exercised great prudence in setting forth what he thinks of Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan, and the other leaders of the "Bread and Butter Brigade." Speaking of them in a letter to the Democratic Committee of the Third Congressional District of Ohio he says:

"There is not one act of wrong, oppression or outrage, committed during the last five years, for which the Democratic party or the individual members who compose it, for which they are not directly or remotely responsible. Dispersal of public meetings, suppression of newspapers, proscription in all the social, religious and business relations of life, calumnies, persecutions, mobbing, stripes, wounings, arrests, imprisonment, military commissions, exile, death—these were the bitter fruits of the teachings of the men who now invite Democrats to sit in friendly council with them in the Philadelphia Convention."

He gives these people to understand that rebels and Copperheads will not be excluded from the proposed Convention, and that attempts to that end will be chastised—he does not say precisely how, but leaves it to be inferred they will be kicked out of the back door. He adds:

"I am not aware that a *handful of miscreants and ill-disposed persons* of the Republican party, now among the professed friends of the President, *but these select of previously odious and unpatriotic record and antecedents*, pretend to set up tests for admission to the Philadelphia Convention, as against certain then—in fact, all men—of the Democratic party. The contin'al indecency, presumption and folly of this pretense; together with the mingled *impudence and hypocrisy* with which *such persons* attempt it, render it too contemptible for further notice."

—————

THE Atlanta *Nonpareil*, discussing the future, gives another warning of what the Johnson party intend to do in case the Democrats carry a few of the Northern elections for Congressmen. It says:

"It is now evident that the Radicals will lose some eighteen members at the October election. This would not change the status of Congress as that the Democrats and Conservative members added to the members elect from the Southern States, would constitute the majority of the whole, the result would be two Congresses, each claiming to be the Congress of the United States. The seventy or seventy-five Democratic and Conservative members, whose title to seats will be undisputed, united with the fifty-eight unexcluded Southern members, could elect a Chairman instead of a Clerk, choose a speaker and then apply to the President for recognition. The consequences, which would lead to the necessity of disputing the Radical faction claiming to be Congress, and this the result would be a civil war—a war, the issue of which would be the rights of the States under the General Government, instead of the rights of the States to secede from the Union."

The loyal men of the North, of all shades of opinion, are coming to understand this matter. The Memphis and New Orleans massacres have enlightened them with the temper and purposes of the rebel inhabitants of the Southern States; and they will take good care that the eighteen members of Congress, so not of a sort to be used in the manner proposed, Pennsylvania certainly will not contribute one of the eighteen.

—————

WHEN the United States Senate proposed to make an exception to the taking of the Test Oath by Mr. PATTERSON, one of the new Senators from Tennessee, it expressed in the strongest possible manner, the belief that he could not take the oath without committing perjury. After the House of Representatives refused to concur in making the exception, the Senate, by allowing Mr PATTERSON to take the oath, was guilty, if not of the subornation of perjury, of something very nearly akin thereto. That Mr PATTERSON, in taking the oath, was guilty of perjury, does not seem to admit of question.

—————

THE cholera has made its appearance in Cincinnati. The Board of Health announces twelve deaths during July, commencing on the 11th. On the 31st of August there were ten fatal cases between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening. The *Commercial* of Sunday says:

"The disease cannot be said to have assumed an epidemic form. The cases are sporadic, occurring here and there, in various parts of the city, the disease taking as its subjects, generally, those who were predisposed by diarrhœal complaints to its assaults."

—————

WHAT HAS BECOME OF MR. WELLS, the Governor of Louisiana? Does he exist, and the office he was elected to fill? Or, has the President, by an act of military despotism, wiped out both? If the President may dispose of a Governor in this summary manner in New Orleans, why not in New York or Pennsylvania? What limits shall be put to his power?

—————

THE Lockport, N. Y., *Journal* publishes a rich joke in the shape of a call for a Convention of "those who voted for Harrison and Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, Lincoln and Johnson, and who approve the course of Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson, in carrying out the principles of their lamented predecessors (and none other)."

—————

THE people of the Southern States are doing at least one thing, that affords us gratification—they are building almost numberless cotton mills. Let them keep on in that work, and ultimately, by similarity of pursuits and interests, the two sections will be bound together as with bands of iron.

—————

IT IS APPARENT from the tone of the Southern journals that the rebel leaders only wait the consummation of the President's Policy to inaugurate a reign of terror, having for its object the driving of all white Union men out of the eleven seceding States.

—————

THE statement that Gen. KIRKOO is en route for Pittsburgh is wholly without foundation. Letters recently received from him in this city state that he is attending to his duties in Texas, and that his health is much improved.

—————

THE Congressional Conference for the 23d district stands adjourned to the 10th instant, when Mr. Williams will undoubtedly be nominated.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 186. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

From a Lady.

WEST MILTON, SARATOGA CO., N. Y., July 6, 1865.

DR. HOSTETTER—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my daughter. I can truly say that nothing but the kind hand of Providence and your BITTERS have saved her from an early grave. For three years I have been doctoring her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to me for her, besides having two first rate physicians; but all seemed to do her no good, while I was searching the almanacs and all the newspapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something that would suit her case. Accidentally there came part of a newspaper around some goods that I bought at the Spa. In looking it over I saw at a glance that your BITTERS was just what she needed. I sent the next day to Ballston Spa and got a bottle of your BITTERS. She commenced taking them, and such a change in one week with her appetite and the distress that vietuals occasioned, and that burning in the stomach, I never saw in my life as there was in her. She has taken three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little derangement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more, which I think will cure her entirely. We and others though she had disease of the heart, but that beating and fluttering that would almost stop her from breathing at times, is gone. Yours, with respect,

MRS. AMANDA MCPHERSON.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates by Jennings' Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, 56 St Market street, corner of the Diamond and 1 Market, near Fourth street.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—

The three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an unincrolored extract, that, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and acceptable to the stomach, is Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Iron-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.

mh28-Tawsm

Truth.

No medicine has ever yet surpassed "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup" for the cure of coughs and colds, and the attendant evils. It not only stops, but it cures. It relieves the overburdened tubes and air cells, and stops the cough by curing and healing the sore and inflamed membranes of the bronchial and lungs. Dr. Keyser also prepares a medicine for lung diseases called Lung Alterative, the object of which is to heal and nourish the lungs in the process of cure. Both of these medicines can be obtained at his Drug Store, 110 Wood street. Private office for the examination of lung disease, 18 Penn street.

Nothing to Supercede

Nitrous Oxyde for extracting teeth without pain. Dr. Sill says that Ether Spray intending to be so popular is rather cooling. Rhigolene has the same objections. Gas is preferable in all cases, being free from danger, and the least painful, and gives the best satisfaction. Those best acquainted with Drs. Sill and Gillespie know to Penn street to be no boasting of an establishment. They give teeth from 50 and up.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests.

Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 51 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth st.

W. W. BRADSHAW.

Don't Say that You Can't

get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown stout—for, by calling at HARRISON'S DEPOT DEPOT you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest prices. Remember the place,

HARRISON'S DEPOT AND MANSION HOUSE DEPOT, No. 84 Market street.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ADVICES.

Frankfort Threatened with Pillage if the Demand for 25,000,000 Florins is not Complied With. Intervention of Francis Joseph Implored. Frankfort Chamber Prefers to Submit to Pillage.

NEW YORK, August 6—The following foreign advices by the steamer Germania, which arrived yesterday, MARSHALL insists on the immediate payment of the amount levied on Frankfort by the Confederate Diet, or failing that, the city will be subjected to military execution. The Prussians have ordered the Frankfort Chamber to submit to pillage, and refuse to pay the amount, forcing, also, each one of the citizens to contribute his quota. Under the intervention of Napoleon and the British Cabinet, The Prussians withdrew the orders of their arrest. Frankfort Chamber refuses to comply with the requisition, and the Prussians, thirty-nine trains, heavily freighted with troops, passed through that town to the south. The last six trains contained Von Steinmetz and his staff. The vanguard of the Second Reserve corps has arrived at Hof, in Bavaria, by forced marches. Eight thousand horsemen, and 200 cannon accompany them, making the railway trains oscillations.

THE CHOLERA.

Fourteen New Cases in Philadelphia. The Scourge in New York and Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The reports to the Board of Health up to noon to-day show that there are fourteen new cases of cholera, three of which were fatal.

The reports embrace Saturday and Sunday. The number of deaths from cholera during the week ending Saturday, was 45.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6—since August 1st, there has been eleven deaths by cholera, in Charity Hospital. Several persons have been admitted to the hospital with premonitory symptoms of cholera, but all have recovered. Charity Hospital is, and their recovery is expected. The cases are yet sporadic, they arrived by steamers Marion, Gen. Grant and New York.

NEW YORK, August 6—Twenty cases and four deaths by cholera in this city, and eight cases and one death in Brooklyn, were reported up to noon to-day.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Some twenty cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health since Saturday, mainly persons from the South. Several deaths have occurred. The general health condition of the city is unusually good, and no serious apprehension is felt of the disease becoming epidemic.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Visit of New York Bankers and Brokers to Washington on Financial Questions—The "Tribune" on the Public Debt.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Herald* calls attention to the delegation of New York bankers and brokers, which has visited Washington for the purpose of urging certain reforms in the financial policy of the Government, and views sharply the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Tribune*, alluding to the public debt statement, has the following remarks: "On one point Secretary McCulloch will not permit us to understand him. At no time should persist in keeping so large an amount as $57,317,332 in the Treasury, while he is paying interest on $130,245,470 of temporary loan, is our standing perplexity, and how a short the heavy income tax is about to come in, his doing it seems to us a grave misdemeanor. He ought to have paid off at least $20,000,000 more than he did in July, thereby decreasing by some $5,000,000, the annual interest of the debt, and bringing its principal below $2,000,000,000."

Insurrection Suppressed.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—A mercantile letter dated Puerto Principe, July 16th, states that the recent insurrection at Gonaives has been entirely suppressed by the government, it having been given to the regular authorities. The troops of President Geffrard marched from St. Marie to Gonaives, which town they surrounded, and acting in conjunction with the fifteen gunboat Galatia, compelled the insurgents to surrender. A free pardon will be extended to all except three members of the provisional government.

Fire at Norfolk—Explosion of a Shell.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—A fire broke out at midnight in the city of Norfolk, in the building at the corner of William and Talbot streets, and before it could be subdued it spread to the hall of the Norfolk Light Artillery, destroying both buildings.

While a party of negroes were in the act of breaking up a loaded shell on the beach, near this place, for the purpose of selling it for old iron, it suddenly exploded and seriously wounded two of them.

River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—River falling fast. Four feet in the canal. Mercury 78°. Weather Close.

SECOND EDITION,

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Additional Concerning Events Announced by the Cable.

GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Fenian Troubles vs. Pirate Alabama.

THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.

Interesting Discussion in Parliament.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTS.

Austrian and Prussian Peace Negotiations.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The steamer City of Boston reached this port this evening. From her files we have the following additional particulars of events announced previously by the Cable:

In the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., Mr. White asked whether, looking to the conspicuous good faith and friendly feelings of the government of the United States towards Great Britain in its recent conduct to the Fenians, Her Majesty's Government were now prepared to commit all claims and matters of dispute between the two powers to an arbitration mutually acceptable.

Lord Stanley said that he quite agreed with the honorable gentleman in the good faith and honorable feeling shown by the Government of the United States in regard to the Fenian movement. The Government felt most anxious to remove any feelings of irritation which might still remain in connection with these matters, but he was afraid he could not at present say an answer to the honorable member desired. These matters had been already discussed by the late Government, and the correspondence had formed part of the papers short time he had been in office. Those claims had not been urged. It was the intention of the Government to bring forward a measure to enable them to alter the operations of the present laws, and what alterations might be necessary in them. He could only further say that the matter was under the consideration of the government would give them the most favorable consideration.

In the Lobbies of Parliament, on the 24th, the subject of the riots in Hyde Park gave rise to long discussions. In the House of Commons the Home Secretary defended the conduct of the police, and said he had received a letter from the Queen, in which she expressed her sympathy in regard to the injuries received by the police.

A commission was issued by the late government to inquire fully into the matter, and completely disposed of the use of the Parks for any purpose contrary to the regulations. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, also gave his opinion that the authorities had power to close the gates and to exclude persons attempting to force an entrance. Gladstone, while regretting the breaking down of the railings, said that the people had a right to meet in the Parks, and that the railings would be restored.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th, Derby said he had received a letter from the Queen, expressing her sympathy with the police in the discharge of their duty. Russell said that the Government could not, under the circumstances, take the responsibility of closing the Parks. Granville said that the Government had the power to close the gates and to exclude persons attempting to force an entrance, but that the Government could not undertake the responsibility of preventing the meeting of persons in the Parks, as it had been the custom for years, and was a right which could not be questioned.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Mr. Bright, in answer to a question, said that Dean Stanley had received the invitation to the meeting held in Hyde Park, at which Dean Stanley was present.

The *Star* and *Telegraph* denounce the conduct of the authorities in allowing the meeting. There was no reason to fear that the cholera had invaded England in earnest. The outbreaks at Liverpool and Southampton had resulted in the deaths of only a few persons, and had subsided at the east end of London. Three hundred and forty-six deaths from cholera were reported in the returns for the week ending July 21st, but the cases occurring at the east end of London. Its existence had been officially recognized by the Privy council, which has just issued orders to be enforced in the metropolis, and in all towns and parishes of England, and in all parts and arms of the sea under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. That, with proper precautions, the disease will soon be stayed and vestry in parishes where cholera or diarrhœa may exist, to meet daily with the view of carrying regulations into force. Authority was being given to them for the appointment of necessary medical officers for various purposes, including Sanitary inquiries, distribution among the poorer classes, and giving the necessary immediate medical assistance to such.

A Florence telegram of the 23d ult., says the conditions placed by Italy to her acceptance of the armistice, and communicated to Prussia and France, particularly with respect to the Tyrol, have not yet been accepted by Austria.

According to the *Italie*, the commanders of the Italian army have declared the suspension of hostilities can take place between Austria and Italy before the present military movement had been completed, and the Italian army corps had secured a safe and regular position.

It was stated from Vienna that the five days' armistice between the Austrian and Prussian armies commenced at noon on the 22d of July.

The French Government officially announced on the 23d that Austria had accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia, and that the plenipotentiaries had assembled at the Prussian headquarters in order to negotiate an armistice. The definite reply of Italy is anticipated, and that power had already submitted in principle the preliminaries of peace.

The *Moniteur* of the 24th announces that Italy has agreed to the suspension of hostilities.

It had not been decided on the 24th where the conference for the treaty of peace would take place, but a small neutral town in Germany would probably be selected.

It had been asserted that the Princes, dispossessed of their dominions by the Prussians, had agreed to a joint compensation of the protection of their respective interests.

The *Nord* says peace may be temped upon [illegible] ...

...dissolution of the former German bund, and consents to the organization of a new [illegible] ... Prussia made a bid for [illegible] ... She will have no little trouble to keep clear of the medium bad[illegible] ... many, to all intents and purposes, henceforth is one.

At latest reports the Prussians were still being concentrated on the march before Vienna.

In Venice and the Tyrol severe skirmishing was daily taking place, but reports were very contradictory.

The Paris correspondent at Berlin says: Whatever the terms of the armistice may be, the Southern league does not seem to share [illegible] ... Bavaria demand Prussians had set out from Frankfort with orders to occupy Stuttgart, and perhaps Carlsruhe.

An account of the engagement between the Austrian and Italian fleets, dated Straits of Spezia, July 20th, has been received at Florence. The Austrian squadron, not having received the news of the armistice, had [illegible] ... on the 19th, some of our iron clad vessels hoved [illegible] ... way yesterday into the port of Lussorgino, steering towards the Austrians, and [illegible] ... commenced, when it was signalled that the enemy's squadron was in sight. The Italian fleet put out to meet them, and a general action took place. Charles Boyle, who is acting on the Admiralty and bore down on the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The [illegible] ... Re D'Italia, which the Admiral and the [illegible] ... the enemy at the commencement of the last. The ironclad gunboat and Palestro exploded fire. The commander and crew [illegible] ... save two officers and [illegible] ... No other vessel was lost [illegible] ... the explosion of the enemy's ... renewed the attack on the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina, without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

FROM WASHINGTON

Twenty-first and Twenty-Second Districts Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—The President to-day made the following appointments: James Lowrie, Jr., Surveyor, of Customs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; General Benjamin Partridge, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twenty-first District, Pennsylvania; Colonel Alfred G. Lloyd, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania; Colonel Alfred G. Lloyd, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Twenty-third

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY.

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER MILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
CHARLES McCULLOUGH City.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. BRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN D. GRAM, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE W. MONEE, North Fayette Tp
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM MYERS, Ross Tp.
E. A. COLVILLE City.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

It will be seen by turning to our advertising columns, that it is proposed by the Republican County Committee, to open the political campaign on to-morrow evening, in the City Hall. The speakers announced for the occasion are the Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Provisional Governor of Texas; the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Venango County, the Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. LEWIS W. HALL, of Altoona. It is confidently expected that no disappointment will occur in consequence of the non-attendance of either of these gentlemen. From this array of names, eminent for high abilities and large experience, a massive and exhaustive discussion of the national situation may be anticipated.

Mr. HAMILTON has had almost unequalled opportunities for ascertaining, by personal intercourse and observation, the actual condition of Southern feeling and opinion. Possessing large oratorical powers, animated by unquestioned loyalty, and controlled by an unfailing candor, his presentation of facts will be of the greatest value. Colonel FORNEY has been at Washington, under circumstances enabling him to form a sound judgment of the motives and intentions of the President and his advisers; and is as able as he is fearless in exposing the plots connected with that counter movement by which the reinstatement of the rebel leaders in political authority is contemplated. Mr. GROW has been in public life for many years—longer than most of his contemporaries—and has always been marked by the coolness of his judgment and the steadiness of his conduct. Mr. HALL is one of the rising young men of the Commonwealth. It has not been his fortune to participate, in an official capacity in national affairs. His public services have been confined to this State. But the fact that he has been twice called to preside over the Senate, shows that he has developed striking qualities and achieved an enviable position.

With such intellectual inducements, superadded to the gravity of the national crisis, there can be no doubt of a demonstration worthy of the Republicans of Allegheny county, and the cause to which they are devoted.

CENTRALIZATION.

Some individuals—prone to abstract speculations, and accepters of the theory that "that government is best which governs least"—have expressed alarm lest Congress, in its solicitude to re-establish the Union on a basis of security and permanence, should forget or discard the just distribution of political powers between the national and State authorities, and furnish a precedent for centralization that might work incalculable mischief, both now and hereafter. Strange enough, these individuals, almost without exception, lean towards the President, as against Congress, and seem to regard the Executive as a sort of break-water to withstand encroachments by the legislative bodies. It is charitable to conclude that these individuals have been spectators of momentous events without analysing the cause from which they sprang or considering the ends to which they tended.

When the rebel armies succumbed, the President assumed almost boundless authority. He proceeded to abolish the State government then existing. He issued his proclamations as President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies thereof, dismissing the regularly elected Governors, and appointing Provisional Governors in their places; empowering these Provisional Governors to appoint judges and lesser magistrates, sheriffs, clerks of courts, and all other needful functionaries. He directed these Governors to convoke Constitutional Conventions. He adjudged who might and who might not vote; and dictated what the Conventions should and should not put in the new Constitutions. In all these proceedings the President did not consult Congress, nor did he allow any appeal thereto either on the part of the State organizations or the populations more immediately touched by his rescripts. He assumed imperial prerogatives, and wielded them with surprising energy.

The same contempt for State Rights—the same intolerance of limitations to his authority—are observable in his recent interferences in Louisiana. Measures had been taken to reconvene the Constitutional Convention. The immediate question is not—was such convocation legal or illegal? but simply—what right had the President to meddle with the matter? If the President should attempt to disperse or arrest the members of a Constitutional Convention duly assembled in Pennsylvania, under Proclamation of the Governor, the intrusion would be promptly resented by the whole people. If claim should be set up that the Convention was irregular and illegal, this would not justify the interference of the President; much less an appeal by him to military force. The only proceedings allowable would be an appeal to the Courts.

But the President was not content in this essential matter to mark his disregard of the rights of the States. He went farther, and in the details to which he resorted set at defiance all the rules and courtesies which had previously marked the intercourse of the National Executive with the State governments. He treated the Governor as though he was not; communicated with his subordinate officer, the Secretary of State; and even put the whole military power of the Federal Government at his command. If, in any matter of substance, the President, having occasion to communicate with the authorities of Pennsylvania, should ignore Governor CURTIN, and open correspondence with Secretary SLIFER; virtually exalt him to the headship of the Commonwealth; and subject the military forces in this department to his orders; there would be such an outburst of indignation, from all sorts and conditions of men, as would abash and confound the usurper.

The fact is manifest that the tendency to Centralization is much stronger in the President than in Congress. Many of his stretches of authority are absolutely gigantic; and unless effectually overruled by the people cannot fail of entailing permanent derangements of the whole economy of the Constitution.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The hotels of Cincinnati are not crowded.

—Highway robberies are quite fashionable in St. Louis.

—In Paris 10,000 war maps were sold in forty-eight hours after Sadowa.

—Ice is being *manufactured* in Louisiana and Texas at one cent per pound.

—An association for the preservation of game has been organized in St. Louis.

—Robert Campbell has purchased the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, for $520,000.

—Mr. Magdire, M. P., is engaged upon a work on the Irish in the United States.

—Katharine Luther, the last descendant of Martin Luther, died recently in France.

—The war has dispersed nearly all the vocal and instrumental solo artists in Germany.

—An Englishman by the name of Geo. Russell died in Memphis on Tuesday last from starvation.

—Prince Amadeus has recovered from the wound he received at Custozza, and resumed his post.

—That smashing scarlet four-in-hand female has fled from Saratoga. The Grand Jury indicted her.

—The health of Prince Leopold, the younger son of Queen Victoria, excites some apprehension.

—A cannibal named G. R. Smith, of Rosmaville, Illinois, had a row with his wife and bit off her ear.

—The Empress of Austria and the little Archduke and Archduchess have been sent to Ostend for safety.

—Miss Harbecs, an accomplished young lady of New York, died in Paris, of cholera, on the 18th ult.

—Victoria, the Sandwich Island Princess, died from the effects of imprudently bathing while heated.

—Locomotives now pass over Cumberland bridge, renewing intercourse between Clarksville and Memphis.

—The State Prison convicts at Charlestown, Mass., have contributed $200 for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

—Five prisoners escaped from the Nashville jail a few nights ago, by sawing through two bars in a window fronting the river.

—The receipts of the places of amusement in St. Louis during the months of March, April, May and June last, amounted to $110,888.

—The authorities of Greenville, Ala., have passed an ordinance appropriating ten per cent. of all taxes toward the support of free schools.

—A compilation of the Internal Revenue laws passed since 1861, has just been completed, and is ready for distribution by the Commissioner.

—Matamora Valtanighan to Mr. Raymond: "You have not sent for me, but I am here! Whether you want me or not, I am going to young wigwam."

—A Southern correspondent of the *New York Times* figures up the probable cotton product for this season at 2,500,000 bales—more than half the crop of 1860.

—Katie Kreemer, a little girl ten years of age, was killed a day or two ago at St. Louis, by a blow upon the nip with a piece of wood in the hands of a little negro.

—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks was nominated by the Congressional Convention of the 11th district at Wabash to-day. The resolutions are radical in tone, thoroughly endorsing Congress.

—The 14th day of August, the day fixed for the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention, is the anniversary of Jeff. Davis' famous proclamation banishing all Union men from the South.

—The Washington National Monument Association are making another effort to secure contributions to finish the monument. It is estimated that it will take $2,000,000 to complete the work.

—The military prisoners confined in Castle Pickney, Charleston, S. C., under sentence of death, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, by President Johnson.

—Dr. Joseph Tomybee, a well known London physician, died recently, a martyr to medical science. He had been prescribing his experiments by inhaling a combination of chloroform and prussic acid.

—Hard rubber collars are to be the next novelty. A process of bleaching rubber has been discovered, and after hardening, it can be made into collars, wristbands, etc., and the enthusiastic think they see the end of the paper collar business.

—A new and scientific way to light cigars and pipes consisting of pouring phosphorus on the end of the former, or on the tobacco in the bowl of the pipe, and by quietly breathing gently upon it, becomes incandescent, and is in a condition to light.

—Charles De Villiers has been arrested in Baltimore on a charge—which he admitted—of passing a worthless check. He is the individual of whom Colonel Ellsworth learned the famous Zouave drill, and was at one time Colonel of the 11th Ohio Infantry.

—French authorship pays rather handsomely. Thiers sold his two great historical works for $100,000 each. Dumas *pere* has earned by his pen $900,000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Sand has taken an average of $10,000 for each of her seventy-five volumes, and $80,000 more for her plays—$830,000 in all which will do for a woman.

—The elephant "Antony," belonging to Bailey's circus, died recently, of consumption, at Belfast, Maine, where it had been detained some days by its sickness. The remains were given to Dr. Pendleton, city physician of Belfast, who dissected the huge creature, and found its weight to be about 3,500 pounds, and the arrangements of its internal organs the same as those of the ox. Its heart, which has been preserved in spirit, would fill a large water-bucket.

—A photograph artist, named Lovejoy, is under heavy bonds, at Bridgeport, for selling obscene pictures. They were photographs of a young lady, named Wells, taken in a nude state, the negative of which he surreptitiously obtained from the gallery of another artist, who was a rival of his for her affections. Miss Wells was so much disturbed by the distribution of the photographs that she attempted suicide, but the matter on her part was finally settled by a marriage with one of the fellows, while the other awaits trial.

—The Generals of the regular army now rank in order of their names in the following list: General Ulysses S. Grant; Lieutenant General William T. Sherman; Major Generals Henry W. Halleck, George G. Meade, Philip Sheridan, George H. Thomas, Winfield S. Hancock, Brigadier Generals Irwin M'Dowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker, John M. Schofield, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred A. Terry, E. O. C. Ord. Of these, Gen. Terry, the brilliant captor of Fort Fisher, and faithful commander in Virginia, is the only officer drawn from civil life. All the others were educated at West Point.

How an Accomplished Swindler Came to Grief.—The author of the recent forgeries upon the Navy and Treasury Departments, mentioned in the dispatches a few days since, proves to have been William Ringgold Cooper, Acting Ensign of the Navy, lately on duty in the Bureau of Navigation. The young swindler has been moving in the best Washington circles for some time past, and was a few days since married to a Miss Julia Defrees, an accomplished young lady and niece of the Public Printer. Immediately after the marriage service, Cooper and his wife took the train for Philadelphia en route to Europe; but the detectives were on the same train, and the bridegroom forger was nabbed on his arrival in Philadelphia. All of the sixty thousand dollars, with the exception of about twenty-five hundred dollars, was recovered.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

—It is reported that Ole Bull will shortly visit this country.

—Bottesini, the contra-bassist, is coming to New York in the fall.

—Mr. Grover will revive his German Opera Troupe next season.

—Auber is composing an opera for Patti. Sardou is writing the libretto.

—Jenny Lind was to sing at St. James' Hall, London, on the 11th ult.

—Blind Tom has made his appearance at Hanover Square Rooms, at London.

—Max Strakosch has engaged Signor Irifre, the tenor, for the coming season.

—Verdi has presented the Italian army, not with a march, but with a war-horse.

—It is rumored that the Patti Sisters will visit this country next season. Doubtful.

—The new Academy of Music, in New York, will not be ready for occupation before next spring.

—An "Academy of Music" is to be opened at Newport by an Italian Opera Company from New York.

—Ole Bull, who was killed so neatly by the obituary writers, awhile ago, is coming with his 300th to America.

—Carlo Patti, the clever violinist, has returned from a successful tour to Europe, and is now in New York soon.

—Marcisek will give his fall season of opera at Winter Garden, New York, commencing in November and continuing six weeks.

—Mdme Goldschmidt has returned to England, and will sing at an orchestral concert given by Mr. A. S. Sullivan this month.

—Gottschalk is reported as greatly lionized, and very successful in piano forte concerts, at Santiago, Chili's capital, while its gay season lasted.

—Madame Zucchi and Mlle Morenst are said to be engaged by Grau for his coming opera season. Both are now in Europe, but will return early in the fall.

—The Board of Music Trade met a Newport on the 11th ult. No business of importance was transacted. The officers of last year were continued. The next meeting will be held at Newport, in July next.

—A Boston paper says there will be no Italian opera at the Boston Theatre next winter, the lessees being opposed to breaking up the dramatic season for opera performances. Another paper contradicts this statement.

—Florence Lancia and Brooklyn's flowler, who many have heard in Cooper's English Opera Company in this country, are making a sensation in England as "provinces" with various adaptations of foreign operas and Balfe's "Bohemian Girl."

—Adelina Patti's salary at Gye's Opera, London, is $1,000 in gold per month; but Scalchi's, $2,500; Mario's, $3,000; Nandina's, $2,000; Faure's, $1,750; Mirca, $1,000. Gye's artists cost him $30,000 per month, and his orchestra $2,000 per night.

—The once famous and persecuted Delia Webster lives in Kentucky, just opposite the city of Madison, Indiana. Her troubles seem to have recommenced. On Saturday night an assault was made upon her house, shots fired, and stones thrown. Nathaniel, overseer of Miss Webster's estate, was dangerously wounded. A good watch and other valuables were stolen from the house. Miss Webster has been ordered by the outlaws to leave the State. It really seems as if, under the encouragement given the rebels by the author of "my policy," that of the old scenes of pro-slavery outrage and wrong are to be re-enacted almost every week.—*Cin. Gazette.*

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CHILD'S CHECK AND STRAW BONNETS.
Frames, in all the fashionable styles.
RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.
FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.
STRAW GOODS, FELT GOODS and FEATHERS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS, PARLATANS, SHIRRED MUSLINS, LINENS, and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS.
REAL AND IM. VAL. LACE COLLARS, REAL POINTE LACE COLLARS, SETTS, SCARF AND HANDKERCHIEFS, HAMBURG FLOUNCING, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, and a full assortment of

Puff Illusion, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING COLLARS, SETTS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BRODERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS IN GUIPURE AND CHUNY LACE, GALLOONS, BAND, BRAID, BUTTONS, BALL AND DROP TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS,

in the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY BRAID, PEARL, BLACK AND WHITE, PERIBELLE, JET, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO plain and painted.

CORSETS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND GOILS; DUPLEX ELLIPTIC and BONTON HOOP SKIRTS; CRINOLINE, BRAIDS, GIMPS AND BUCKLES; FANS in great variety, from palm leaf to ivory; SUMMER UNDERWEAR for ladies and gents; SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUTTERFLIES; SPANISH LINEN, SHIRTS, TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS; HAIR BRUSHES; COMBS; and a

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

jel6:d24

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have just opened a large stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

NEW PRINTS,	FARMERS' AND ME-
DELAINES, LAWNS,	CHANICS' CASSI-
GINGHAMS,	MERES,
WHITE GOODS,	JEANS, CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,	LINENS, DRILLS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS	BLEACHED and
and NUBIAS,	BROWN SHEETINGS
COTTONADES,	and SHIRTINGS

Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Duck, &c.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. jel1

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

(Third house above Diamond Alley)

jel6:d3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their office to

No. 567 Liberty Street.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest Market price.

Orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

my25:d23

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton, first Yard on Liberty and Clay streets, and Canal basin, Second street, near Rock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Coke and Manufactories supplied with the best article of Coal, Slack or Coke on short notice.

Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my12-1y

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North-east corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

The District Attorney and the Magistrates—The Monthly Return Question—Answer to the Rule to "Show Cause."

some excitement prevailed yesterday among the magistrates of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, consequent upon it being the day fixed for the return of the rules to "show cause" issued upon them at the instance of the District Attorney some weeks ago. A number were present at the Court House to make answer, but had not the opportunity, as the Court did not meet. Inasmuch as the matter at issue has not hitherto been fully and fairly stated, we propose now to do so.

The last legislature passed an act, which became a law on the first of April, regulating the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., and providing, among other things, that magistrates and constables shall make returns monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore. The District Attorney, on the 26th of May, addressed a printed circular to the magistrates, reciting the provisions of the act applicable to them, concluding with the remark, "You will be expected hereafter to make your returns in compliance with the provisions of said act." The pertinent section, he says, is in substance as follows:

Fifth: That the Mayors and Aldermen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Justices of the Peace of the county, on the first Monday of each and every month, shall examine, on oath, to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, of all informations and recognizances made, taken, issued or entered during the preceding month or months, and ten days prior to the making of such return; and informations or recognizances taken by them ten days preceding the first Monday of each month, to be returned on the first Monday of the following month.

Sixth: Before making such return the said Mayor, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace shall endorse their action on *all informations that may have been dismissed, settled, or otherwise disposed of by them, and include such informations in their returns.*

Seventh: That the Constables of the cities and boroughs, and of the townships of Peebles, Pitt, Liberty, Collins, Elizabeth, Union, Wilkins, Shaler, McClure, Ross, Reserve, Lower St. Clair and Versailles, shall make a return on oath of all persons selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, and of all persons violating the laws forbidding or regulating the sale thereof.

But one or two magistrates complied with the request of the District Attorney, and hence a rule of Court concerning those who did not comply, comprising the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Aldermen Slusser, Taylor, Johns and others who transact the bulk of the criminal business.

The answers returned to the rules to show cause for non-compliance with the act will be of a somewhat startling, at least in the case of Mayor Morrison, Aldermen Strain, Taylor, Johns, Nicholson and Donaldson. We took a copy of one, that of Alderman Strain, and it is couched in the following terms:

"First. That he has never at any time received official notice of the existence of any such act of the General Assembly as is claimed in said rule.

"Second. That he has never seen or received a certified copy of said Act, nor has he seen it as published in the ordinary and usual way of publication, to wit: The Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania.

"Third. That the only intimation your respondent has of the existence of any such act of the General Assembly was a printed circular, received through the post office, signed in printed letters, 'Levi Bird Dull, District Attorney,' in which circular were set forth the provisions of the seventh sections of said act, but whether said circular contained a true and correct copy of the said act, affixed upon the seal, and whether or not the said sections of the said act might not have received qualifications from the other sections of said act, respondent is not aware; and that respondent is bound to take notice of said printed circular as to the existence of such act, respondent begs leave respectfully to demur.

Ignorance of the law is universally held to be no excuse for its violation. Whether the act of the session of the Pamphlet Laws, or other official copy of the act non-complied with, by the magistrates, will be considered a fair answer to the rule, the court will determine; but as for the printed circular of the District Attorney's Circular, whether the magistrates were bound to take notice of it, and to assume the law to be as stated in that document.

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Although reasonable objections may be urged against the departure from the old system of quarterly returns, the law having made the change, we believe it would not be much to require, were it not for the other innovation, which means no more nor less than that magistrates shall have their criminal business pass in review before the Court, under the immediate direction of the District Attorney. Disorderly conduct and petit larceny, in which lines have been supposed—assault and battery cases which may have been dismissed, or settled lawfully and satisfactorily—all the cases comprised—shall be returned to the District Attorney. What for? We have (or can) what we denominated a "star chamber" judicial arrangement—the result of official arrogance, or an insane idea that certain ends would be better served by excluding the public, particularly reporters, from a review of the doings of justices, grafting thereby assumed to be "none of their business" out gave the matter the little consideration it deserved, reflecting that with the constant changing of officers, and the choice of successors of different calibre changes in other respects may be expected. But we can't say we regard this as a "conspiracy" or "inquisition" as is proposed in the provisions of the act in question, "sneaked through," as we understand, at the heels of the Legislative session.

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EARLY TELEGRAMS.

LATE FOREIGN ADVICES

The Reform Meeting at Hyde Park.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES ACCEPTED BY AUSTRIA.

Austria Excluded from the New Confederation.

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT BIETMENAN

NEW YORK, August 6.—Advices brought by the steamer Germania, contain the following paragraphs confirmatory of the news briefly announced by the Atlantic cable.

A great reform demonstration took place in Hyde Park on the 23d. Eighteen hundred police, and two companies of life and foot guards were called out. Nothing very serious occurred.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., Lord Stanly replied to Mr. White, acknowledging to the fullest extent, the friendly and honorable conduct of the United States during the Fenian raid in Canada, but as regards submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, the discussion of these claims having been closed some time ago and not renewed since the present government came into office, he declined giving an opinion on the subject.

Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries had assembled at the Prussian headquarters at Nikolsburg, Italy's counter reply was expected. She has already admitted in principle the above preliminaries.

The preliminaries of peace proposed by Prussia and approved by France, are: Austria to recognize the dissolution of the former German Bund, and the organization of a new Confederation from which Austria is excluded. Austria agrees to this. North Germany to form a union under Prussia's direction, annexation of the Dutchies to Prussia, except ing Danish Schleswig; part payment by Austria of the war expenses; maintenance of Austria's integrity, excepting Venetia. Prussia intends annexing territory containing three millions of people.

The Austrians have repulsed a superior force of Prussians at Bietmenan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sale of Captured Prize Property—Funds to the Cash Vault of the Treasury—The Retirement of Maximilian

NEW YORK, August 6.—The morning papers have the following specials from Washington:

A large and extensive sale of captured prize property belonging to the Navy Department, took place on Friday, at the Gosport Navy Yard, netting a handsome revenue to the government. One thousand bales of cotton from one and five-eighths to two and three-fourths cents per pound, realized over $500.

Several thousand hogsheads of confiscated Virginia leaf tobacco will be re-touching, gumming and straightening circular saw; also, repairs of all kinds. Planing and Drilling done at reasonable rates.

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MOORE & MULLEN,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

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MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

22d DISTRICT.

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the 22d Congressional District are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on the

On Saturday, August 11th,

Having selected a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of

Boiler Iron,

Best Iron, and warranted equal to ANY made in the country. SHEETS, RIVETED OR PLAIN, FLUE REDS, GRATE BARS, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SAL PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:d1

LAKE SUPERIOR

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THE QUEEN! THE QUEEN!

THE QUEEN OF

HAIR RESTORERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER IS QUEEN, not only in NAME, but in VIRTUES. Is the Best Hair Restorer ever offered to the Public.

An infallible RESTORER and PRESERVER of the Hair if faithfully applied.

It is no Hair Dye.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair changing grey hair to its original color, arresting premature decay and falling out of the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, and curing all humors of the scalp.

It will exchange dry and wiry hair to soft and luxuriant tresses.

It imparts a delightful fragrance to the hair.

In short, if you wish to restore your hair, as in youth, and retain it through life, use

MRS. WINSLOW'S QUEEN HAIR RESTORER.

Price $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Wholesale Agents.

my30:d&w2

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AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

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HON. J. K. MOORHEAD

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

CONGRESS. The friends of

HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

IMPORTED BY

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We have now in store a full assortment of

CROSBY'S CELEBRATED

Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets,

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McFARLAND & COLLINS,

21 AND 23 FIFTH STREET.

McCALLUM BROTHERS, No. 80 Wood street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CARPETING

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

We have a full assortment of every grade of quality, and will sell at low prices. Also, a full line of

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, Rugs and

HEARTH RUGS. From the finest quality to the cheapest. Also,

MATTING, COCOA AND MANILLA MATTINGS, &c.

McCALLUM BROTHERS,

Formerly W. D. & R. McCallum.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Branch Store at Cairo, Ohio. my24:d&w

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

No. 68 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO, of the best quality, kept on hands. jy28

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

No. 4 Seventh Street.

(Near corner of Liberty.)

jy28:d3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,

15 HAND STREET.

A special assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my21:d&w

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REDUCTION.

WE ARE NOW

Offering Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER BOYS' CLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. For bargains call and see

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

and

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Northwest Corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and well selected stock of

FINE WOOLEN GOODS,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

FOR SALE.

COAL MINES FOR SALE.

The valuable coal mines owned by the Southwest Coal Mining Company, situated in Shaler county, 14½ miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Ohio and a half miles from the North and South Railroad, now in running order to Sharpsburg, a station a quarter of a mile from the Branch Road to the Red Mountain Coal Mines, are now offered for sale.

These mines have been in successful operation for some years, are situated in the heart of the finest region of the State, and are only sixty-five minutes by rail from Pittsburgh, thus where there is water transportation to the South.

There is not in the United States a better opportunity for a safe and profitable investment in the Coal business.

TERMS OF SALE:

One half cash, and the balance at the expiration of six months, without interest; one-sixth cash and the balance in equal monthly payments, with out interest.

G. M. McCONNICO,

jy21 Assignee of W. G. Edwards.

FOR SALE.—The following described property will be offered at private sale for a short time:

81 FEET OF GROUND fifty feet front on First street, near Wood, and running back towards Water street eighty feet, (being part of lot No. 18) in the plan of Pittsburgh, together with a THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE thereon.

21 FIFTY ACRES OF LAND at the head of Brunot's Island, in McClure township. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

11 ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND in Manchester, being Lots Nos. 100, 102, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 and 116, on the plan of said town of Manchester, and bounded by Liberty street, Adams street, Cedar Alley and Washington street.

1 LOT No. 29 in James Adams' plan of the Northern Liberties, situated at the south-east corner of Adams and Quarry streets, and being fifty feet front on Quarry by about 70 feet deep, and ninety feet in depth.

The above described property will be sold at reasonable prices, and on easy terms. Title indisputable. For further information apply to

G. M. McCONNICO,

jy20:d3m 144 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MANSFIELD LOTS

FOR SALE.

FIFTY VERY DESIRABLE LOTS adjoining the village of Mansfield, on Charleroi creek, within 15 minutes walk of the Monongahela river, and 30 minutes walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad depot, will be sold on ordinary terms, including gas. Lots for sale at low figures.

Persons in the city wishing to attend the sale will leave Mansfield for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M. and return in the afternoon free of charge.

For further information, enquire of

J. L. MARSHALL,

jy21 AND LIBERTY STREET.

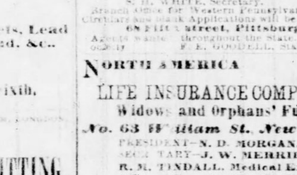
FOR SALE.

Allegheny Building Lots.

Several good lots of ground for erection of dwellings, on Western avenue, Allegheny, between Sandusky and Arch streets, and also on Arch street, between Western avenue and Ohio street. Apply to

jy21 BRYAN & BUTLER.

FOR SALE.—We offer for sale the Valuable Lot of Ground



FOR SALE.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS,

FRASER, CHASE & BUTTERFIELD

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. SAMPLE,

FOR SALE. A Farm of about 25

FOR SALE. One of the most

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—

SMALL FARM, CROP, STOCK &c.,

FOR SALE.—In Allegheny, a BRASS FOUNDERY AND GAS FITTING SHOP,

with machinery all in perfect order and doing a good business, will be sold cut at a bargain, as the present owner wishes to change his business. Inquire corner Sandusky and Water streets, Allegheny. jy28

SPLENDID RESIDENCE

FOR SALE:

Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 4½ miles from Lewis' Tee House; is large, new, and convenient; 10 acres of ground; large stable; ornamental attached in a fine garden with fruit, &c. For particulars, apply to

J. GLEDHILL KOEHLER,

jy28:d3w 71 Grant Street.

FOR SALE.—200 acres coal and

and surface, situated about seven miles east of Butler station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. Ore bed 6 feet thick. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a farm, adjoining the above, containing fifty acres in good white ore lumber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Or, E. C. KEY, No. 6 Smith Block,

jy28 Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE. A very desirable two story

PH. R. MERTZ.

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.
London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.
Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

August 6, 1866.

The New York stations today were as follows: Gold, 143½; 1881s, 105½; old 5-20s, 108½; new ditto, 106½; 10-40s, 99½; 7-30s, 108½. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R R, 86½; Fort Wayne, 103½; Erie, 68½; Western Union Telegraph, Co., 55; Michigan Southern R. R., 88½.

Some of the New York importers and bankers, who are understood to be largely *short* in gold, have made applications to the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the market by instituting weekly sales of gold. As it has been the policy of the Secretary to hold the control of the money and gold markets in his own hands, we apprehend that this application is not likely to strike Mr. McCulloch very favorably, most especially as any decline in [illegible] unfavorably to the conversion of seven-thirties [illegible] which is at present going forward to a considerable extent. The shipment of five-twenties and the low rates of exchange have a tendency to keep down the premium.

—The Chicago *Tribune* continues from despatches received from correspondents throughout the Northwest, that the winter wheat crop is generally better in quality and heavier in yield than the two years past. We infer hence that the quality of the crop in Illinois and Indiana is much better than that of last year's which was pronounced by millers generally to be very fine. The reports seem nearly all to go to indicate a heavy yield and excellent quality. In Iowa the crop is reported to be better in all respects than last year. We have very little complaint as to condition from any quarter.

—Complaints of dull trade in the Western cities are quite general. The *Tribune* of Chicago says: "Trade is not only inferior, but what little there is seems pay no profit, at all events to those who make expenses a consideration. It is evident that the present state of things cannot long exist, without leading to a radical change, either in improvement must take place in business, or a general suspension will follow. The vast majority of business men are complaining upon the points of former years, and not only this, but the complaint is the current in trade circles that we hear."

—The New York *Post* says:

The official returns of the export and import trade of the port for the month of June, complete the record of the fiscal year just finished. The value of the imports is stated in gold, exclusive of freight and charges, while that of the exports is in currency. The imports of merchandise during June were valued at $23,302,000 against $18,526,000 for the same month last year, and $21,226,000 for that of 1864. The exports during this same month were valued at $18,000,000, exclusive of specie, in 1865 at $20,000,000, and in 1864 at $13,000,000. The imports for the first six months of the present year were valued at $105,000,000, against $107,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1865 and $73,000,000 in 1864. The exports for the same period were valued at $98,000,000, against $107,000,000 in 1865, and $73,000,000 in 1864.

—The nationalization of the banks of Boston has very naturally led most to ship their shares to New York, where they are recognized under the national currency act. But such is very far from being the case. We give the list of State banks of Boston, Eagle, Bank of Commerce, Shawmut, Manhattan Company, Hanover, Nassau, Second, Corn Exchange, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Pemberton, Mount Vernon, Revere, New York Dry Dock & Co, Lewis Road, Greenwich.

—The last issue of the *Boston Bulletin* notices copper stocks thus:

The coppers claim peculiarly attention, and in fact they have got it—as see our leading column of their variations. The statistics this week, as will be found above, are turned to numerous to mention. Franklin and Hancock lead the procession on Wednesday, the shares of the former selling at $65 and of the latter at 27. It closes on Friday at 40. Franklin closes at same time at 47. Pewabic, Pittsburgh, Quincy, Bay State, at Chair, Pontiac, &c., have been quiet, after the extremely very interesting gathering and broken board association, carrying prepaid statistics and ingenious figures to the effect that the market for these, and the scores or more other copper stocks which are now enjoying a position privately, and in some cases publicly, as a weight to take off the list and that Lake stock. We hear of a large number of quite successful movements on the part of several well known outsiders so called.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, August 6, 1866. }

There has been no new characteristic in the produce market to-day. Flour and grain and nearly all of the leading articles continue very tight, while prices are without quotable change, and the transactions are almost entirely of a local and unimportant character.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, sale of 1 car prime Ohio at $2.50. Oats are held at 70 and 1 000 bu mixed Western sold at 68c, falling off in the arrivals, sales of 2 cars No 2 at 65, and 1000 bu mixed Ohio prime white, in elevator at 90@92. Corn is still held at 90c, with a sale of 1 car prime white at 90. No movement in Barley.

FLOUR—Continues quiet, the demand being confined to small lots for family use, nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at $10 to 10.50 for Spring Wheat; $11 to 11.50 for half Spring and half Winter; $12 to 12.50 for all Winter. Corn meal is quoted at $4, and Rye Flour at $6.50@7.

PROVISIONS—Green's firm with a fair jobbing demand. Hams are held at 15@15½ for Sugar Cured, Lard is quoted at 12½@13 for Prime Kettle, and 12½@13 for Sugar Cured. Shoulders at 10@10½. Bacon Sides at 13½@14. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $23.50 to $25.00.

MILLFEED—Bran, with a demand fully equal to the supply, is selling at 1 car Spring at $1 per hundred pounds. Middlings at $1.

POTATOES—Dull and in good supply, sales from store at $2.50@3.00.

APPLES—There is a good demand for prime ripe Apples, and there are but few very few in market, and the suspension of navigation [illegible] may be expected to advance the price, so as to $5 per bbl. We would have to quote at $3 to $4 per bbl.

EGGS—A shade firmer, in consequence of the receipts being somewhat at 20 per dozen for fresh packed.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote at 15 to 16 for Western Reserve, Farm for Hard Cheese.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for fresh Butter, but very little offering. Quotations may be given at 22 to 25, according to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, August 6, 1866. }

CRUDE—The market in some quarter was reported a little "off-ish" to-day, though we must confess that there was nothing in fact to warrant any such conclusion. Prices remain about the same as on saturday, A few are complaint of offers to buy at a little less, on the spot, and 1 car load sold at 20½. The Westfield report sales of 10 bbls at 21, bills to arrive on first water, though the parties interested, for reasons best known to themselves, declined to confirm the sale. Whatever that we could discover between the market to-day and saturday, is that some parties were more anxious to sell at private than the first—possibly a slight concession would have been made in order to accomplish a sale. The feeling on the part of dealers is still to decline on the future, and within a specified time, which in consequence of the uncertainty of navigation. From Oil City, Petroleum Centre and Titusville, though all agree that the market is firm. One party received a telegram quoting oil there at $4.25 at the wells, while other parties claim to get at $5 to $5.50 at Oil City.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was comparatively unchanged from that of last week, the demand, apparently, being less active, though as yet prices are not sensibly lower. We can report sales of 200 bbls for August delivery in Philadelphia, at 40c, and 100 for same delivery, at same price, 50 for October, buyer's option, at 45, and 200 for November at 45. We hear of a sale of one Hundred barrels, free, at a price equal to 40 in bond, here, to be delivered in lots of 200 bbls each month, commencing with Oct. The Philadelphia market is reported very much the same to-day, but this may have been done for effect, as the sales above reported will compare favorably with any of those of last week and been done for effect.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil continue very meagre. The following were reported to-day:

Jas. Williams.....40 | Baxter & Ellison.....15
Brewer & Bailey.....80 | McCreight & Co.....20
Worthington & Co....240

Total.....395

Boston Fish Market.

Boston, August 4.—New Mackerel are not yet plenty, and with a good demand from the trade, prices are firmly maintained. We quote New No. 2s are selling at $20@21; No 3s at $16@17 per bbl for large, and $13@14 for medium. Old mackerel are nearly out of the market, and nominal. We quote Old No 1 Bay at $30@32 per bbl for small to large sizes; $28@30 per bbl for common to fair trades. Smoked Herring are firm at 16@20c per box for No 1 and scaled. New salmon are coming in quite plenty, at prices as yet not established.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Chicago, August 4.—The market was better supplied this morning, but prices ruled firm and steady. The demand by country and city dealers is good. Shingles are firm at $ 6@6.12 for 5"X sawed.

The demand in the yards is fair and prices steady. We quote:

First Clear, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch, $ M $50 @@60 00
Second Clear, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch $ M. 35 @@50 00
Third Clear, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch $ M. 30 @@35 00

Chicago Market.

Chicago, August 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled, opening at $1.48@1.50, and closing at $1.47@1.48 for No. 1 and 1.39 for No. 2. Corn is active at 85@85½ for No. 2 and 84@85½ for No. 1. Oats dull at 29@29½ for No. 1 and 28@28 for No. 2. Highwines quiet at $2.25 in bond. Provisions firm. Freights dull; corn to, to Buffalo. Receipts—3,000 bbls. flour; 9,000 bush. wheat, 125,000 bush. corn; 7,000 bush. oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour; 3,000 bush. wheat, 25,000 bush. corn; 6,000 bush. oats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.

Money quiet and easy, at 4@5 per cent. for all loans. Sterling dull and nominal, at 109@108. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 144, declining at 143¾, and closing at 143¾. Governments are steady. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—Loans, $236,000,000, increase, $100,000. Specie, $6,448,000, increase, $252,000. Circulation, $27,000,000, increase, $66,000. Legal Tender, $8,000,000, increase, $1,520,000. Deposits, $24,000,000, increase, $350,000.

Stocks quiet; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Chicago and North Western, 58; do. preferred, 77; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Illinois Central, 112; Michigan Central, 110; Reading, 100; Erie, 67; do. preferred, 76; New York Central, 139; Western Union Telegraph, 55; 5-20 Coupons, 107; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27.

The Commercial's money article says: The money market opens this week without any change. The supply continues in excess of the demand, and while the discount rate is 6 per cent., there are transactions to some extent at 4. In discounts there is not much doing. The general rate for prime paper is from 5 per cent. up to 7, for call, while favorite names are freely taken at 5@6 per cent. In loans Exchange there is nothing doing this morning. Rates are not yet established for the next steamer. Gold was more active and prices advanced from 143¾ on saturday to 144 to 144¼@144¾, at noon today. At the Board this morning there was only a moderate amount of business done, and prices, on the whole, were steady, and there were large sales of five-Twenties. In Railroad shares there was little doing.

At the Board there was little doing in Railroad shares, and prices are slightly lower, some sales of Erie have been made at 67¾@68.

The following is the closing quotation of the Petroleum board—Oil City, 20@21; Maple Grove, 20½; Quaker, 20½; Shamburg, 20½; Reno, 20½; Central, extra D, 19½; Erie, 19½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 19½; Cleveland and Toledo, 19½; Michigan Southern, 19½; Chicago and Northwestern, 19½; Chicago, R. I. and P., 19½; Michigan Central, 19½; Illinois Central, 19½; Ohio and Mississippi, 19½.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of $100,000; decrease in specie, $252,000; increase in circulation, $66,000; decrease in deposits, $350,221, decrease in legal tender, $1,520,000.

Call money article says: The market is easy at 4@6 per cent. The gold market is steady. The stock market closed dull and irregular. Government firm, and Erie weak. The original issue are quoted as follows: New York Central, 139; Erie, 67½; Hudson River, 139; Reading, 100; Michigan Southern, 88½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Chicago and Northwestern, 58; do. preferred, 77; Cleveland and Toledo, 118; Michigan Central, 110; Illinois Central, 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 27.

Hams nominal. Bacon dull. Cut Meats at 16@16½ for Shoulders, and 19@19½ for Hams. Lard quiet but firm at 12½@13. Tallow is steady at 10½@11. Butter dull, at 18@30. Cheese dull, at 15@16.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 6.—Trade is beginning to revive a little. Some auction houses are beginning to announce their sales. The largest house in Philadelphia, J. B. Myers & Co., have first sale of the season on Tuesday next, and of desirable assortment, brands such as Liberty Brown Sheeting, Atlantic A, Nos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Appleton, A, 7 inches, 36c; do B, 36 inches, 32c; do D, 30 inches, 26c; do E, 27 inches, 24c; Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, 40 inches, 46c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 42c; do, 27 inches, 35c; Columbia, 42 inches, 46c; do, 36 inches, 42c; do, 27 inches, 35c; Wamsutta, 42 inches, 46c; do, 36 inches, 42c; do, 27 inches, 35c; Lonsdale, Cambric, 36 inches, 46c; do, 27 inches, 35c; Ballou, 36 inches, 42c; do, 27 inches, 35c; Pepperell, 9-4, 60c; do, 8-4, 52½c; do, 7-4, 45c; Ballou, 9-4, 60c; do, 8-4, 52½c; do, 7-4, 45c; Amoskeag, 9-4, 60c; do, 8-4, 52½c; do, 7-4, 45c; Ballou, 9-4, 60c; do, 8-4, 52½c; do, 7-4, 45c; Merrimac, D, 9-4, 60c; do, 8-4, 52½c; do, 7-4, 45c.

Buffalo Market.

Buffalo, August 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 8,000 barrels; shipments, 6,000 barrels. Extra State, $9.50 to 10.50; Extra Genesee, $10.50. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee, $2.50; No 2 do, $2.40; No 1 Milwaukee held by boat loads, $2.45; No 1 Chicago, $2.45; No 2 do, $2.35; No 1 Chicago held by boat loads, $2.40; No 2 do, $2.30. Corn dull; receipts of 10,000 bushels at 90c for No 2 Western. Oats dull; receipts of 10,000 bushels at 70c for Canada. No freights reported. Whisky nominal, $2.25.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, August 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat grades firm and [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oats [illegible] Receipts—Flour, 1,000 barrels; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 barrels; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 10,000 bushels at $2.40 for No 1 Chicago, at $2.30 for No 2 Chicago, and $2.40 for No 1 Milwaukee; Corn, 2,000 bushels at 90c; Oats, 1,000 bushels at 70c. Whisky, $2.25.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Flour quiet, at $10@10.50 for Superfine; $11@11.50 for Extra; $12@12.50 for Northwestern Extra Family, and $13@14 for Penna and Ohio do. Rye Flour steady at $6.50@7. Corn meal dull at $4.50 for yellow, and $4 for mixed. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $24. Lard, 13@13½. Whisky dull at 22@23c.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, Aug. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and firm. Corn, white, $1@1.10; yellow, 90c. Oats, heavy; sales at 68@70c. Rye, 1.60@1.65. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady.

Milwaukee Market.

Milwaukee, August 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm at $1.50 for No 1. Corn dull at 75c for No 1. Oats drooping; sales at 50@51c. Rye, 1.05@1.06. Barley, 1.05@1.06.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, August 6.—There is no improvement to report in the wool market, which continues to rule dull with an unmistakable declining tendency in rates. We cannot make any change in quotations, however for the reason that buyers and sellers are apart, and operations range in price to suit either party. Sales are made by the latter. Sales are made on wool, even at the nominal rates, only to a very limited extent. The demand for fleece is almost confined to pieces and small lots. Combinations are quite easy, in their circumstances, owing to receipts of considerable. The stock of wool in the Boston market becomes more active, and though many of them are daily looking for the spools market, they do not take hold unless decided bargains are offered. Before the close of the week, however, very possible that fine wools will be changed and they will be forced into the market for current supplies of manufacturers.

Medium continue very heavy from all the wool growing States, and stock have already largely accumulated, that our regular dealers are not able to find room for. Most of the best lots are in the hands of manufacturers, and when wools are sold in the large quantities they usually are, it is generally to parties who have contracted for cloths, and who are forced into the market for current supplies of material.

Coarse wools are in very moderate demand, and generally hold above the quotations. Indeed, they cannot be sold just now except at a material sacrifice. Some consignments are coming forward, but manufacturers are strong buyers, and have no disposition to slaughter their purchases, some enormous fortunes have been accumulated.

Our correspondents inform us that business is quite at a stand in the country, growers refusing to sell at the prices which are now ruling in operators. The latter are not now offering any thing like rate paid earlier in the season, and the former, not seeming to be forced to sell at low quotations, will not submit to the reduction. Many of them labor under the erroneous impression that the supply of wool is not increasing for all improved fine wool and its manufactures, was actually raised by Congress. But the only advantage which has been given by that body, is the protection which makes the artificial explosion of import a part of the cost basis in the estimates of domestic manufacturers. The result is a range of figures for desired fabrics.

[illegible] HUGH ADAMS.

Notice.—Letters of Administration

[illegible] JOHN BENNETT, late of [illegible] Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

[illegible] HAMILTON, Adm'r.
[illegible] Allegheny City.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

No. 24 St. Clair Street.

[illegible]

GRANT [illegible],
C. M. BEELY, Prop'r.
Corner of Liberty and Federal Streets,
Near the Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY.

$80.00. WHO CAN BEAT THIS? $80.00.
For Two Weeks Only.

I am selling a good FRENCH CALF SKIN BOOT, of my own make, for the small sum of NINE DOLLARS, at No. 30 Market street.

DANIEL REA, JR.

BELTING! BELTING!! Leather

Belting, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., at the lowest prices, attic Indian Rubber Paint, at the lowest prices, attic Indian Rubber Paint, Packing and Hose, Gum Packing Gaskets, Also, Gum Packing Gaskets, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c.,